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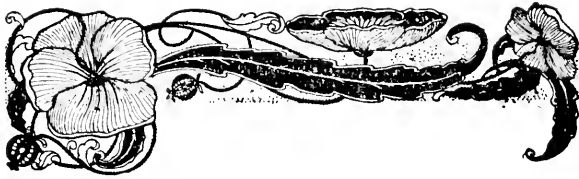
ELIZA D. KEITH,
Grand President N. D. G. W.

REPORT OF HISTORICAL
LANDMARKS COMMITTEE
of the Native Daughters Golden West



WRITTEN BY ELIZA D. KEITH, CHAIRMAN
HISTORICAL, LANDMARKS COMMITTEE
-----AND-----
ACCEPTED BY THE GRAND PARLOR, 1902
REPRINTED FROM GRAND PARLOR PROCEEDINGS, 1902

By
C. J. ...



INTRODUCTION TO REPORT OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMITTEE.

In presenting the report of the Historical Landmarks Committee to the Grand Parlor, the chairman stated that with the permission of the Grand Parlor, she would omit reading the circular issued by the Committee in April, 1902, also the list of books on California, or written by Californians, from the catalogue of ex-Chief of Police I. W. Lees, of San Francisco, but that the circular and the list, together with additional information, received too late for insertion in the report, would be properly placed in the Proceedings. No objections being raised, the Grand President said "You may do so, Grand Vice-President Keith," hence the additions to the report.

HISTORY OF THE LANDMARKS MOVEMENT IN N. D. G. W.

Because of a very generally expressed desire to know more about the landmarks movement in our Order, the Grand Secretary has sanctioned the insertion of the following quotations from the proceedings of previous Grand Parlors:

In 1898, at Grand Parlor at Woodland, the following resolution was submitted, and, on motion of Mrs. Ella Caminetti, was duly adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West, advise Subordinate Parlors to constitute themselves local History and Landmark Clubs for the purpose of collecting California legends, historical facts, pictures, mementoes, preserving landmarks and other historical data of special interest to Californians.

ELIZA D. KEITH,
Alta Parlor No. 3.

See Proceedings 1898, p. 115.

In 1899, at the Grand Parlor at Stockton, under the Good of the Order program, prepared by the Past Grand Presidents for Thursday afternoon, Eliza D. Keith spoke on "Local Landmarks and History Clubs," introducing her subject with a reference to the resolution, introduced by herself at the last Grand Parlor, commending to the Native Daughters of the Golden West the work of collecting historical data of California and preserving the old landmarks. Miss Keith said the Society of Native Daughters of the Golden West stands alone in its fraternal, social and beneficial features.

"In one way," she added, "these are but selfish considerations, insomuch as they refer only to ourselves. But we have a broader duty, one that embraces the good of the community, not only for the present time, but for the years to come. This easily falls into two broad lines—elevating the intelligence and increasing the happiness of those who are now with us and those who are to come. I have been deeply impressed with the grand opportunities possessed by the Native Daughters of the Golden West as educators and leaders in all that relates to our State.

"No State has as interesting a history as California. I stood within the walls of La Rabida Convent, at the World's Fair—that convent whose original was the one in Spain to which Columbus went for asylum and encouragement. As I stepped within those cloistered walls I felt that I was once more upon the soil of California, for California bears upon her bosom the ornaments of a civilization that connects us with the old world—Spain, the influence of the Moors, and the thought of ages long since past.

"I ask you, shall these monuments be allowed to decay?

"Already associations have been formed to preserve these interesting monuments of the early occupation of California. In Los Angeles, there is a Local Landmarks and History Club, whose work has been to preserve the Missions of Southern California, notably San Juan Capistrano. In San Jose, Carrie Stevens Walters, the well-known writer, is a moving spirit in a similar organization.

"Shall we, as Native Daughters, not do our part to preserve other landmarks, to collect, classify and preserve data, legends, clippings, photos, traditions of California's history? It would seem to devolve upon the Native Daughters to take up this work with a view to contributing to the scope of the Chair of California History, which the Native Sons propose to establish at the University of California.

“Let us throw our influence to preserve characteristic Californian names, such for instance, as the use of the word ‘California poppy,’ or its Castilian equivalent, ‘copa de oro’ or ‘chalee de oro,’ instead of the unpronounceable botanical name.

“We should preserve historic places for memorials appropriate to the event. I ask you, is it appropriate that in that historic spot, Portsmouth Square, where the American flag was first raised in San Francisco, a memorial fountain should have been erected to Robert Louis Stevenson, who was not an American, nor in any way connected with our history? Let us devote ourselves to the attempt, at least, to preserve such spots to their appropriate monument, tablet, or better yet, memorial trees.

“I would that each session of the Grand Parlor be marked by the planting of a memorial tree. Indeed, I would broaden this suggestion to the effect that all Subordinate Parlors should plant a parlor tree. In Golden Gate Park there are commemorative trees planted by different societies, but I ask you if there be any tree in Golden Gate Park that bears the name of the Native Daughters of the Golden West? Let us put one there.

“Briefly, let us have an historian in each Parlor and have certain times for California days. Let us collect facts, poems, recitations relating to California and put them in the hands of every school teacher in the State, for they are training the youth of the State to be citizens. Let us make them broad-minded, loyal citizens.”

See Proceedings 1899, p. 166-167.

1900 Grand Parlor at Jackson—No action taken.

1901 Grand Parlor at Sacramento—The resolution, committing the N. D. G. W. to the Historical Landmarks movement, was introduced by Lilly O. Reichling, Belle W. Conrad, Eliza D. Keith. Unanimously adopted. See Proceedings 1901, p. 169.

1902 Grand Parlor at San Francisco—Report of Historical Landmarks Committee received and resolutions from the committee adopted. See Proceedings 1902.

REPORT OF HISTORICAL LANDMARKS COMMITTEE.

(Written by Eliza D. Keith.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1, 1902.

To the Officers and Members, Grand Parlor, N. D. G. W., San Francisco, California:

DEAR SISTERS: It is with feelings of satisfaction and anticipation that your Committee on Historical Landmarks presents this, its first annual report. At the last session of the Grand Parlor, in Sacramento, 1901, a resolution was passed, introduced by Lilly O. Reichling of Ursula No. 1, relating to Historical Landmarks, and signed by P. G. P. Belle W. Conrad, and Eliza D. Keith of Alta Parlor, No. 3. The resolution called for the appointment of a committee of three, to communicate with the Subordinate Parlors with a view to gaining information regarding California historical landmarks and relics, and to submit to the next Grand Parlor a plan for utilizing this information, and for taking steps to preserve such historic landmarks and relics. The resolution also expressed the desire of the Grand Parlor to co-operate with persons, and with societies engaged in historical research. It also invoked the aid of the press.

Grand President Gett appointed the following, Eliza D. Keith of Alta, No. 3, Lilly O. Reichling of Ursula, No. 1, and Minnie M. Hilke, of Joaquin, No. 5, as the Committee, of which Eliza D. Keith was elected the Chairman. The Committee then prepared and sent out the following circular:

CIRCULAR OF THE HISTORICAL LANDMARKS COMMITTEE.

793 PINE ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Officers and Members of Parlor, N. D. G. W.:

DEAR SISTERS: In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the last Grand Parlor, the Committee appointed for that purpose respectfully seeks your co-operation in securing the information desired regarding landmarks and relics, that, because of their historical significance should be preserved in justice to the memory of those who wrought our early history and for the benefit of posterity; by way of suggestion the Committee has formulated the following set of questions which you are most respectfully urged to answer as fully as possible:

1. Is there any published or written history particularly pertaining to the city or the county in which you live? What is its authenticity, authorship, nature and value as a historical document?

2. Are there any persons in your locality who have written upon California, as a whole or in part? If so, give name and address; state what they have written and also state where such productions are to be found, in book form or in magazines.

3. Are there any residents of your county who may justly be considered historical personages, that is, who in the early days helped to make or to form history?

4. State as briefly as possible who they are and what they did.

5. Are there in your county any historic landmarks? Do you know of any books, manuscripts or relics having historical value?

6. If there be landmarks, state whether they are natural features, or artificial. In case they are natural features, say whether they are trees, hills, or what; by whom now owned, what traditions cling to them, and on what authority; whether they can be preserved as landmarks, and give such other information as you can gather. If the landmarks be artificial, give the character of them, whether monuments, houses, churches, etc.; by whom owned, state of preservation, cost of acquisition, etc.

If you know of relics, give the nature of them and their claim to be considered of historical significance, their ownership and their estimated values.

7. Are there any Landmark Clubs in your locality? If so, please send name and address of secretary, also, forward any of such Club's circulars within reach. Add any remarks you choose, not covered by the above questions.

Believing that the Order of the N. D. G. W. should possess through its Grand Parlor, a library containing every book bearing upon California, the Committee asks your assistance in making a catalogue of such works, and in securing copies of such works for the collection. The Committee would esteem it a favor if you would acknowledge the receipt of this circular and state what action your Parlor proposes to take in the matter. If you can give but one item in response to this appeal for information, be assured that it will be most welcome. Trusting that you will co-operate with the Committee, in carrying out the wishes of the Grand Parlor of 1901, we are,

Sincerely and fraternally,

ELIZA D. KEITH, Chairman.
LILLY O. REICHLING DYER,
MINNIE W. HILKE,
Historical Landmarks Committee.

RESULTS WITHIN THE ORDER.

Every Subordinate Parlor in the State received a copy of this circular, at least, a copy was addressed and mailed to every Secretary on the list. Many of the Parlors have shown an active, intelligent interest in this work, sending in remarkably full, interesting and valuable reports, in answer to the queries of the circular.

While it is true that some of our Parlors have contributed nothing to the reports herein contained, yet they courteously expressed themselves as in sympathy with the cause, and promised to help all that they could.

It is however, a matter of regret that other Parlors have not even acknowledged the receipt of the Committee's communication. But to those who have shown their interest in the work, and to those who have responded so conscientiously and so fully, the thanks of the Committee are hereby sincerely expressed.

Each member of this Committee is animated by the conviction that this work should be carried on by the Native Daughters of the Golden West. We feel that our Order should claim the right, and make good the claim, to lead in this work of historical research, in the collection of historical data, in the preservation of historical landmarks, in the enterprise of town improvement, in the inculcation of civic pride, and in the promotion of all the interests of our beloved State.

We cannot but regret that these duties and privileges of loyal citizenship have first been taken up, advocated and advanced by organizations other than our own. But it is a matter of pride to us that so many of our Native Daughters are to be found within these societies, adding wisdom to their councils and strength to their action.

We do not regret that these organizations have undertaken this work, only that we, the Native Daughters of the Golden West, had not been the first to institute it. But since others were before us in the field, let us rejoice that the results of their research, the inspiration of their enterprise, is not withheld from us. Let us be glad that we may profit by their experience, secure their co-operation, and that together we may gem California's brow with jewels.

One of the first Parlors to send in a report was Buena Ventura, No. 95, whose action in organizing a Native Daughter Improvement Club in May, 1901, antedated the introduction of the Landmarks resolution by about a month. Its experience under the able direction of P. G. P. C. B. Sifford, may inspire other Parlors to undertake this most effective form of practical work. By forming clubs of Parlor members, and incorporating, the Native Daughters can hold property, transact business under the laws of the State, and receive bequests.

It is understood that at Watsonville, Redwood City, and at Santa Rosa, Native Daughters are similarly engaged. But as no response has been received by your Committee to inquiries sent out in those directions, no official report of their progress can be made. It is hoped that this omission may be supplied in the next annual report.

RESPONSES FROM PARLORS.

As already stated, some of the Parlors have not responded at all. The following have acknowledged receipt of circular and promised future aid: Amapola, No. 80, Sutter Creek; Dardanelle, No. 66, Sonora; Orinda, No. 56, San Francisco; Camelia, No. 41, Anderson; Los Pimientos, No. 115, Santa Paula; Hanford, No. 64, Hanford; Visalia, No. 117, Visalia; Golden State, No. 50, San Francisco; Bonita, No. 10, Redwood.

The following responded with information: Buena Ventura, No. 95, Ventura; Reina del Mar, No. 126, Santa Barbara; San Luisita, No. 108, San Luis Obispo; Santa Cruz, No. 26, Santa Cruz; Aleli, No. 102, Salinas; Alta, No. 3, San Francisco; Piedmont, No. 87, Oakland; Califia, No. 22, Sacramento; La Bandera, No. 110, Sacramento; Joaquin, No. 5, Stockton; Ramona, No. 21, Martinez; Princess, No. 84, Angel; Reichling, No. 97, Fortuna; Laurel, No. 6, Nevada City; Mariposa, No. 63, Mariposa; Yosemite, No. 83, San Francisco; Copa de Ora, No. 105, Hollister; Marquerite, No. 12, Placerville; Manzanita, No. 29, Grass Valley; La Esperanza, No. 24, Los Angeles.

BUENA VENTURA, NO. 95, VENTURA.

Landmarks—Mission of San Buena Ventura, ninth mission founded by Father Serra, in 1782, last one founded by him before his death. It was one of the most populous and prosperous of all the missions. It was visited by the British explorer, Vancouver, who wrote in glowing terms of the place, in 1793. Of all the orchards and gardens, and cultivated fields only the historic palms are left.

Organized Effort to Preserve Landmarks—The Native Daughters' Improvement Club, of Ventura, membership limited to members of Buena Ventura Parlor, No. 95, N. D. G. W., objects: town improvement, advertising the town, and preserving historic landmarks.

Founded May 25, 1901, by Cora B. McGonigle; incorporated Nov., 1901. Pres. P. C. P. Cora B. Sifford. Already steps have been taken to improve Main street, to plant trees along the principal avenue, and place boxes for the reception of rubbish. Bishop Montgomery gave the Club a plot of land on which stands one of the historic palms. Efforts have been made to buy the land on which the sister palm stands, but

without success, the owner refusing to sell for any reasonable sum. The Native Daughters' Improvement Club are now engaged in parking the land. They have been energetic in raising funds, by holding bazaars taking charge of a store for one week, and receiving ten per cent of the sales, and by taking charge of the hall exhibits at the Ventura Fair. They have been indefatigable in the use of advertising postals.

Within the Palm Tree Park is now being placed an old adobe building recently given to the club. The tiles are over 125 years old.

Relics—A fine collection of relics connected with early California history is part of the estate of the late Dr. C. L. Bard, brother of U. S. Senator Bard. This collection eventually will belong to the Society of Ventura County Pioneers.

REINA DEL MAR, NO. 126, SANTA BARBARA.

Report quoted from a paper on Historical Landmarks by Antoinette Coutolenc—"Here is Santa Barbara, with the purple mountains on one side, and the calm blue ocean lying placidly at her feet. In close touch with the hill lies the peaceful Mission with its grey towers lifted up to catch the glowing sunlight and give it forth in joyful peals as the humble friars daily ring the sweet-toned bells."

The advent of the friars at Santa Barbara found a small village governed by a chief, Yanonalit. The Indians were docile, helped missionaries build the Mission of Santa Barbara which was established December 4, 1786, on festival of St. Barbara. During the wet season the Presidio, built in 1702, afforded them shelter. The present Mission was begun in 1815, and consecrated 1820. Around the Mission were two hundred and fifty adobe dwellings. The Indians were taught carpentering, masonry, and became adepts in carding, weaving, and dyeing of blankets.

The Mission of Santa Barbara is one of the best preserved of all the missions. In the vaults beneath the church repose the bodies of monks, and the little cemetery is crowded with those who once walked the corridors. The Mission garden is kept sacred from the intrusion of woman. The only ones in whose favor the ban was lifted, were the Princess Louis and the wife of President Harrison. The same courtesy was extended to the wife of President McKinley, but she was too ill to avail herself of the gracious permission.

Relics—The Mission abounds in antiquarian treasures, massive books of parchment, illuminated. There are also mortars and pestles made and used by the Indian converts, and many other relics which the good priests are always willing to show to visitors. The Missions of Santa Ynez and La Purisima Concepcion, also in Santa Barbara county, both suffered from the earthquake of 1812.

Secular Historic Landmarks—In Santa Barbara are many old families and old mansions pathetic in their decay. Among these tenantless and deserted ruins may be named "Casa de Aguirre," the material for which was brought in ships from New York. It was built after the style prevalent in old Spain, quadrangular in shape and later became headquarters for political meetings and was used as a barracks by First California Volunteers. Fremont was a passing guest. The "De la Guerra" house is another old family mansion. The streets of Santa Barbara are named after old Spanish dons, or Indian chiefs.

Santa Ynez mountains are memorable for the fact that Fremont and his men passed over them on his way to Los Angeles from San Francisco. Fremont took possession of Santa Barbara.

In the mountains are caves containing Indian relics, mortars, pestles, and arrow heads. There are immense rocks painted with hieroglyphics in crude figures. On mountain tops are remains of petrified animals, and shells.

Juan de Mata Pico is an old Mexican yet alive, the connecting link between the old days and the present.

Writers—Mrs. S. E. A. Higgins, booklet "La Casa de Aguirre." Father Juan Caballeria, history on Santa Barbara; Mrs. Higgins and Dr. L. Yates are authority upon Santa Barbara history.

SAN LUISITA PARLOR, NO. 108, SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Historical Works—History of San Luis Obispo County, by Myron T. Angel, 1883. Published by Pacific Press Publishing House, Oakland, Cal.

Local Writers—Myron Angel, Histories of San Luis Obispo County, and Los Angeles County. James Lynch of Lynch, History of San Luis Obispo County.

Historical Personages—John M. Price, 92 years old, native of Bristol, England, a pioneer of San Luis Obispo County; Alcalde, County Judge and Supervisor. His signature to be found upon many of the old Spanish documents in the archives of San Luis Obispo County. Died this June.

John J. Simmler, a pioneer of 1852, the first to hold position of postmaster under American rule.

R. Pollard, a pioneer of 1852.

James Cass, of Cayucos.

James Lynch, of Lynch, one of the oldest pioneers of California.

Landmarks—Missions at San Luis Obispo, Templeton and San Miguel.

Old branch store erected by the Mission fathers on the Santa Margarita Ranch, fourteen miles from San Luis Obispo.

Crumbling ruins of early residence of Governor Pacheco.

Palm tree in rear of a saloon in San Luis Obispo, 125 years old. This spot was once the center of the Mission Garden.

Near the county court house are still to be seen the earth works thrown up by General Fremont, the long ridges and trenches still discernible, though covered with green sward.

LOS ANGELES PARLOR, NO. 124, LOS ANGELES.

Historical Works.—The first work of this kind which we can find was a sketch published in 1876 by three different authors, namely, J. J. Warren, Ben Hays and Dr. J. P. Widney. This work was called "Centennial History," and was an authentic work, but poorly printed, and is now out of print.

In 1880 Thompson and West published a work by J. Albert Nelson, which is good. In 1890 the "Garden of the World" was published by Lewis & Co. It is a history of Los Angeles County and very good. Another history was published in 1890, written by James Guinnit. It is a history of Los Angeles and vicinity also. In 1901 the *Herald* history, which had previously been published in their Sunday magazine, was published in book form and called "The *Herald's* History of Los Angeles," and is very good. Chas. F. Lummis has written several articles for *Out West*, *Harper's* and the *Youth's Companion*. His address is care of *Out West*. James Guinn has published in book form "Los Angeles and Vicinity" and "History of Southern California," also has written for the *Overland Monthly* and the *Historical Society's Yearly*.

Historical Personages.—Colonel S. O. Houghton, who was adjutant in the 1st N. Y. Regiment and Mrs. Houghton, survivors of the Donner party and Mrs. J. C. Fremont, widow of the Pathfinder, are residents of this city.

The PRINCIPAL LANDMARKS are the San Gabriel Mission, owned by the Catholics and well preserved, the San Fernando Mission, in fair condition, thanks to the Landmarks Club, and the Plaza Catholic Church, owned by Catholics and erected in 1814, also in good condition.

Natural Landmarks.—The spot where the Treaty of Cahuenga was signed which ended the war in California June 13, 1847. Two bills have been introduced in the Legislature, one in '98-'99 and one in 1900, asking for \$1,000 to enclose a plot and erect tablet, but both bills failed. The owner, Mr. Lankershim, offered to give an acre of the land for this

purpose. Battle ground of La Mesa and battlefield of Paso de Bartolo and Dead Man's Island, where the dead were buried from the Battle of Dominguez' Ranch, but which is fast disappearing into the sea.

Relics.—Old cannons at Courthouse; Cornell collection of relics at the Chamber of Commerce, and the Historical Society's collection at Chamber of Commerce, and flag which was first brought to California.

We have a flourishing Landmarks Club and have enclosed cutting pertaining to same. The corresponding secretary is Mrs. M. E. Stilson, 812 Kensington Road, Los Angeles, Cal.

SANTA CRUZ PARLOR, NO. 26, SANTA CRUZ.

Historical Works—Elliott's History of Santa Cruz County, published in 1879, no copies obtainable. One may be seen in possession of Edwin Martin of Santa Cruz.

Harrison's History of Santa Cruz County, published in 1892, obtainable at Pacific Press Publishing Co., Oakland, \$2.00; authentic.

Local Writers—Edward Martin, 1873, "Pajaro Valley," published by Bancroft, San Francisco, \$3.00, author's address, Cooper street, Santa Cruz.

E. L. Williams, author of the following:

No Monterey Mine, *Sentinel*, Sept. 26, 1889.

A Century Ago, *Sentinel*, Jan. 4, 1889.

An Old Silver Mine, *Sentinel*, Sept. 26, 1889.

Origin of the name "Texas," *Salinas Index*, June 12, 1884.

Casa Armes, *Salinas Index*, July 29, 1890.

The Cuartel at Monterey, *Sentinel*, Feb. 22, 1890.

Union Theater at Monterey (Feb. 11, 1850), *Sentinel*, May 27, 1899.

Interesting Bit of History, *Salinas Index*, May 11, 1899.

Who Discovered the First Gold, *Penny Press*, Dec. 13, 1897.

Oldest Wooden House in California, *Salinas Index*, Oct. 12, 1899.

Lower California, *Salinas Index*, July 29, 1900.

Nonemelature of Early California, *Salinas Index*, July 13, 1901.

Heirs of Jose Maria Sanchez, *Salinas Index*, Oct. 16, 1901.

An Early Day Tragedy, *Salinas Index*, Feb. 15, 1902.

Clock With a History, *Sentinel*, Dec. 27, 1893.

Sandys Corners, *Sentinel*, Dec. 27, 1893.

"A Peep Into the Past," being a series of articles, relating to the founding of the Branciforte Village, translated from the old archives, and dated from 1797. Bancroft quotes from these articles. *Castroville Argus*, July 7, 1867.

Mr. Williams, the author of these interesting and valuable papers, perhaps could furnish copies of the same. He should be communicated with at once, as he is a very old man.

Persons of Note—Mrs. Frank Lewis, one of the Donner Party; her sister, Mrs. Virginia Murphy, also of Donner Party, reside in San Jose.

Mrs. A. A. Hickock, widow of the first Alcalde.

Elisha Anthony, preached the first Protestant sermon in California, and helped to organize the Methodist church.

Relics—Two Mission books used by the Indians of early days, now in possession of Father McNamee of the Catholic Church. Also in rear of Catholic Church is a portion of tile-covered shed, which was a part of the old Mission.

Landmarks—The greater part of the Big Basin, a magnificent body of timber, also the Big Trees at Felton, in one of which General Fremont and a body of soldiers camped for several months in the winter of 1848.

Donner Party relics owned by Mrs. Frank Lewis. Baptismal font from original Carmel Mission, used by Father Junipero Serra in baptizing the Indians, now in possession of Mrs. Katherine A. Wilkins, 115 Ocean View avenue, East Santa Cruz (not for sale). An old pioneer badge designed and worn by Henry L. Ford, the originator of the Bear on the flag, owned by Mrs. Kate Cooper. Photos enclosed of two adobe dwellings and one log cabin remaining from early days.

ALELI PARLOR, NO. 102, SALINAS, MONTEREY CO.

Writers—Mrs. Kanaga, now writing up Salinas County.

Landmarks in Monterey, Old Custom House, Colton Hall, wherein was held the first Constitutional Convention of California. The residence of the Mexican Governors.

San Carlos Church and the Mission of San Carlos at Carmel, founded by Father Junipero Serra, restored by private effort, directed by Father Cassanova, the parish priest of Monterey, assisted by public-spirited citizens, prominent among which was the late Agnes Manning, a school teacher, and writer of note.

The grave of Father Serra is within the Carmel Mission, and is marked by a mural tablet.

In the church of San Carlos, in the town of Monterey, are many of the vestments and the sacred vessels used by Father Serra.

Natural Features—Between Salinas County and San Benito County are the Palisades, a picturesque formation of rocks with natural caves and stream of water running through.

Salinas boasts of possessing the largest sugar refinery in the world, owned by Claus Spreckels.

ALTA PARLOR, NO. 3, SAN FRANCISCO.

Historical Works—Annals of San Francisco, and History of California, by Frank Soule, John H. Gihon and John Nisbet. Appleton, publisher.

Hittell's History of California.

Bancroft's Native Races of the Pacific Coast.

Rare Books and old MSS. in the Sutro Library.

Private Collection of Capt. I. W. Lees, Works on California, and Works by Californians, finest on Coast; Files of Newspapers, public libraries.

Historical Personages—Members of Society of California Pioneers, Association of Pioneer Women.

Historical Landmarks—"The Plaza," Portsmouth Square; Mission Dolores, 1776; Russian Hill; Telegraph Hill; Pioneer Fountain, given to the city by ex-Mayor Phelan; Donohue Fountain; Lotta's Fountain; Pioneer Building, given by James Lick; Prayer Book Cross in Golden Gate Park, Lone Mountain; Lick Bronze Statuary, City Hall avenue.

Relics—Museum at Golden Gate Park, Bardwell collection of early days, etc.

The museum of the Society of California Pioneers.

Mission Dolores—Missionaries in 1769 in traveling from Lower California to plant a Mission at Monterey, happened to take a more easterly course than was intended. The expedition thereby passed Monterey and finally reached the bay and harbor now called San Francisco, so named by Father Serra in honor of the patron saint of his Order. Here the missionaries set up the usual cross, taking formal possession. They then returned to San Diego. The Mission itself was founded in 1776 by missionaries from Monterey. The lack of organ or other instruments was supplied by discharge of fire-arms by soldiers of the Presidio. This mission was named Dolores in commemoration of the suffering of the Virgin. The mission buildings were raised upon a small and fertile plain, situated among vine clad hills, a little more than a mile from the shore and about two miles from the center of San Francisco. Several rivulets of clear sweet water met near the spot, forming Mission creek which emptied into the Bay of San Francisco.

The Mission saw its greatest prosperity before 1824. After that the decree of secularization passed and enforced by the Mexican government, the power and the property of the Mission waned. The most disastrous years were from 1840 to 1845.

Mission Dolores Church is in excellent repair, and possesses an additional interest because of the little cemetery connected with the church.

where not a few of the notables of early San Francisco days lie buried. Casey, who was hanged by the Vigilante Committee for killing James King of Williams, sleeps his last sleep under the protecting shade of the old church. Louis Arguello, one of the Governors of California before American occupation, also lies in the little churchyard.

The portion of San Francisco radiating on all sides from Mission Dolores as a center has always been known as "The Mission."

Landmarks Clubs—The California Historic Landmarks League, J. R. Knowland, President; L. B. Powers, Secretary.

The Civic section of the California Club engaged in saving Telegraph Hill from being cut down and carried away by contractors.

The forestry section of the California Club, trying to save our forests and to disseminate information how forests may be preserved and yet be a source of revenue to a commonwealth.

Although not in San Francisco, Mt. Tamalpais is in one sense a landmark of the metropolis, since it was to the stately head of the mountain that old Californians turned their gaze for a weather prophecy. As long as the summit stood out in relief against the sky, clear weather was presaged, but when the soft, fleecy clouds or the moving mist enwrapped old Tamalpais, rain was sure to follow. It is now the objective point of thousands of sightseers every year, and the following facts will be read with interest.

Mt. Tamalpais, Marin county, California, is fast becoming one of the most popular and eagerly sought resorts in America, situated within easy distance of San Francisco just north of the entrance to the Golden Gate. It commands a view which is unsurpassed from any other mountain peak in the world. Although but about half a mile in height (2592 feet) a trip to the summit of Mt. Tamalpais over its world renowned railway with its marvel of engineering ingenuity, is an hour's ride which affords a never-to-be-forgotten panorama of mountain scenery, ever picturesque, ever new, ever changing. Through forests of California redwoods (*Sequoia Sempervirens*), oaks, laurel and madronas.

The name "Tamalpais" is of an interesting origin. Years before the discovery of gold in California, the peninsula north of the Golden Gate was inhabited by a tribe of Indians known as the "Tamals," and "Pais" being Spanish for country, hence the word "Tamalpais."

The trip to Mt. Tamalpais may be said to begin at the Union Ferry Depot, foot of Market street, San Francisco, for from there starts the ferry to Sausalito, taking a northwesterly course, running close to the wharves and shipping of San Francisco, at the same time affording one an excellent view of the many points of interest about the bay. Tele-

graph Hill, with its houses clinging to the edge of precipitous cliffs, Fort Mason and the Presidio, with its military aspect, the magnificent Golden Gate, the Berkeley shore, Alcatraz Island with its prisons and fortifications, Angel Island with its military post, Lime Point, with its fog station and the Government reservations to the right, and a hundred other points of interest can be seen.

The mountain features are wonderful. To the south we overlook the mountains of the Santa Cruz range, and behold dark Loma Prieta fifty odd miles away, and Mt. Hamilton with its Lick Observatory.

The gray, volcanic cone of Mt. St. Helena lifts its graceful summit to view, and the huge basaltic cliffs that flank it on the right are easily discernible fifty-six miles away, while at our feet is beautiful Lagunitas, the water supply of San Rafael; San Anselmo with its theological colleges of gray stone, and San Rafael resting gracefully on a broad slope.

VISALIA PARLOR, NO. 117, VISALIA.

Historical Works—Central California, by T. A. Cooper, Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago, 1890. Official Atlas and Map of Tulare County, Thos. H. Thompson, of Tulare, 1892. History of Tulare County, Myron Angel. Business Directory and Historical and Descriptive Handbook of Tulare County, by A. J. Pillsbury, Tulare. History of Tulare County, by Stephen Barton, Kerne County, published in Visalia Iron Age, and Visalia Delta, in 1876, later in Tulare, covered period to about 1870. Blue River Indian War, Overland Monthly, Jan., 1884, by Geo. W. Stewart, Visalia, Cal.

Prominent Settlers—S. C. Brown, prominent attorney.

John Cutler, Sr., one of the first judges in Tulare.

Dr. S. C. George, of Porterville, Tulare County.

Dr. W. F. Cartmill, of Tulare County, one of the first persons to make the trip up the Klamath River, 1852.

Landmarks—General Sherman tree, in the Giant Forest, the largest living Sequoia.

Homer's Nose, a noted rock in the mountains near the south fork of the Kaweah, stated by Kaweah Indians to be the place where their tribe originated.

COPA DE ORO PARLOR, NO. 105, HOLLISTER.

Historical Writings—Booklet on Mission of San Juan Bautista.

Historical Personages—John Breen of San Juan, member of the Donner Party.

Landmarks—Mission of San Juan Bautista.

Fremont's Peak, where American flag was first unfurled.

PIEDMONT PARLOR, NO. 87, OAKLAND.

History of Alameda County, first settled by old Spanish families, the Galindos, Peraltas, Castros.

Not long since an old man was found dead on the Oakland mud flats, and was buried in the Potter's field. Piedmont Parlor earnestly asks "Should not those who have profited through his impoverishment raise a monument to one who always claimed that he had been defrauded of his rightful heritage?"

Writers of note claimed by Oakland—Miss Ina D. Coolbrith, Joaquin Miller, Bret Harte, early in the 70's was Professor of Recent Literature in State University, "The Heathen Chinee," as he first wrote it, now hangs in the University Library walls.

Relics—Indian mounds, now all removed, except at Shell Mound Park Indian settlement, remains in hills just outside of Berkeley, a few Indian caves. Important archeological discoveries now being made by scientists in this locality.

Landmarks—Old pear tree, over 100 years old, planted by early Spanish residents.

Grizzly Peak in Berkeley.

Regarding Preservation of Landmarks, suggest that N. D. G. W. appeal to City Council not to cut down oaks in Oakland, and appeal to Regents of State University to post notices requesting people not to uproot the wild flowers already almost eradicated from fields where once they bloomed in wild profusion.

Call upon Native Daughters to protect the flowers that yet remain.

CALIFIA NO. 22, SACRAMENTO.

Historical Works—State Library contains historical works relating to California. California Blue Book contains historical article by Winfield J. Davis on the State Capital of California, giving an interesting account of the different places that once held the honor, and how the capital finally came to Sacramento. The same author has also written a complete history of the great Seal of State, also to be found within the California Blue Book.

Historical Personages.—In Sacramento, city and county, reside members of the California Pioneer Association, also members of the "Sons and Daughters of the Pioneers of California."

Ex-Senator Wm. Johnston, Courtland, Sacramento, historical authority.

Landmarks—Sutter's Fort is in fine state of preservation, bought by Native Sons through State assistance, given to State, now in charge of Trustees appointed by the Governor; they are Native Sons. It is used as a museum, and contains many relics of historical value. Regarding the use of Sutter's Fort as a museum the following letter will be of interest:

SACRAMENTO, CAL., May 26, 1892.

Eliza D. Keith,
Grand Vice-President, N. D. G. W.,
793 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR MISS KEITH: Your favor of May 20th, relative to Sutter's Fort, at hand. The trustees of Sutter's Fort have established a museum at the Fort for California relics, and are prepared to receive and care for all donations of relics that may be placed in their keeping. All relics so far received have been generously contributed by friends interested in the pioneer history of our State. A catalogue is kept of all relics received, each article is numbered, its history recorded, and the name of giver shown.

The trustees would gladly give space in the Fort to any article contributed by your committee and see that due is given therefore.

Very respectfully,

FRANK D. RYAN.

From J. J. Lermen, the Native Son interested in the restoration of the old Custom House at Monterey, the Historical Landmarks Committee received practically the same assurance as to the reception of relics at the Custom House museum.

LA BANDERA, NO. 110, SACRAMENTO.

Historical Works—History of Sacramento, J. F. Morse, M. D., published in 1854, in Sacramento directory for 1853-54, now in State Library.

Illustrated history of Sacramento City, by Morse, only copy in State Library.

History of Sacramento, by Hon. W. J. Davis, published by Thompson, West Oakland, 1880, State Library.

History of Sacramento County, by Hon. W. J. Davis, published in Chicago, 1890.

Local Writers—Hon. Winifield J. Davis, 1713 G street, Sacramento Historical portion of California Blue Book.

History of Sacramento County, by Hon. W. J. Davis, historical portion of California Blue Book.

History of Political Conventions in California, 1849 to 1892, now in State Library.

Erlewine, History of Sacramento Public Schools.

Literary remains of John Bidwell, pioneer of 1844, in possession of his widow.

Newspaper articles published in *Record-Union*, *Bee*, *S. F. Call*. In State Library there are files of newspapers dating from those first printed to present time.

Historical Personages—Judge J. H. McKinney, prominent in early California political history.

Moses M. Drew, active in civic affairs since arrival in 1851.

H. M. La Rue, pioneer, and a political leader.

Members of the Sacramento Society of California Pioneers.

Landmarks and Buildings of Note—Crocker Art Gallery, Sutter's Fort. The old State capital built in 1854-69, now a Court House on 7th and I streets.

Relics—Many relics now in Pioneer Hall, Sacramento, books and manuscripts, a scrap book of writing of Dr. A. S. Taylor, an early writer on California history.

Saw used by Marshall at Sutter's Mill, early mining implements, and personal belongings of Sutter, Marshall, and other pioneers.

Large private library owned by J. M. Davis.

JOAQUIN PARLOR, NO. 5, STOCKTON.

Historical Works—History of the City of Stockton, by George Henry Tinkham, in city library. History of San Joaquin County, by Col. F. J. Gilbert. History of Three Centuries in California, 1521-1898, still in MS; author, Geo. H. Tinkham.

Historical Personages—Charles David M. Weber, native of Hamburg, Dept. of Mont. Tonnere under the Emperor Napoleon I; arrived at New Orleans 1836; came to California in 1841. In August, 1850, the city of Stockton was called into existence, and on August 28, 1850, Chas. D. Weber deeded all the streets, channels and public squares, seventeen in number, to the city. He also gave the sites for some of our churches. He was a man of industry and perseverance and achieved a grand success.

RAMONA PARLOR, NO. 21, MARTINEZ.

Historical Personages and Writers—John Muir, resident of Martinez, History of Contra Costa County, in the Public Library.

Landmarks—Mt. Diablo.

PRINCESS PARLOR, NO. 84, ANGELS.

Historical Personages—Mr. Hutchins of Yosemite Valley fame, now located at Big Trees.

Landmarks—The Big Trees Grove, now owned by Whitesides' lumbermen, agitation suggested towards Government ownership. Murphy's Cave, owned by Mrs. M. Mercer, a Native Daughter.

YOSEMITE, MARIPOSA COUNTY.

Although no Parlor has chosen to claim nature's wonderland as a local landmark, yet this report would be incomplete without some reference to the world-famed Yosemite, therefore the following description has been incorporated in these pages:

Yosemite, in the Indian language, means Large Grizzly Bear.

The Valley was discovered by the whites in 1851. Indians were in the habit of stealing horses and cattle from the ranches on the plains below and making their boast that they had a place in the mountains where the white man could not find them. In 1851 an expedition, headed by Captain Boling, was organized to pursue them, and followed them to this wonderful chasm. There are several theories as to the formation of the Valley. Some scientists believe that it was sculptured by glacial action; others that it was wrought by the force of upheaval.

The floor of the Valley is 4,000 feet above sea level.

The mountains surrounding the Valley are from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level.

The stage trip begins at Raymond.

The horses are selected and thoroughly tried before they are accepted for this service.

The roads are kept in excellent condition, and approach the Valley from Inspiration Point and Glacier Point.

All paintings and photographs are taken from the Inspiration Point side of the Valley.

WAWONA, home of the world-renowned Big Trees, situated 26 miles from the Yosemite Valley, is the finest summer resort in the world. The word Wawona is the Indian name for Big Tree. Wawona is a wonderland in itself, and second only to the Yosemite Valley. Its rugged mountains, domes, waterfalls and Big Trees make it a delightful summer resort. Among the many points of interest to be visited are: The Mariposa Big Tree Grove, Wawona Point, Signal Peak, Chilnualna Falls, Mt. Raymond, Sugar Pine Mill, Glacial Lakes, Stella Lake, Wawona Springs, The Grotto, Meadow Drive, Fish Hatchery and Hill's Studio. The Mariposa Big Tree Grove and Wawona Point, a distance of 8 miles from Wawona, can be taken by stage in one trip. The grove is in two divisions—the upper and lower groves. There are about 600 trees in both. The lower grove is the first one to be reached, and the principal trees found in this section are the Three Sentinels, the Fallen Monarch, the California—one of the trees the stage passes through—the famous old Grizzly Giant and the Faithful Couple. In the upper grove will be found many fine specimens of immense trees. Among the most noted is the Wawona, through which the stage passes.

SIGNAL PEAK.

In sight of Wawona is this noted Indian Signal Station. It is a drive of 9 miles through the primeval forest to an elevation of 7,600 feet. The greatest writers of the day speak of this view as the grandest panorama in the world. The view is unobstructed for 200 miles around. In the middle distance, to the eastward, lies the great Yosemite, a cradle among the mighty snow-clad peaks of the Sierras. Northward and southward the highest peaks of the Sierras can be seen, and to the west lie the plains of the San Joaquin, stretching to the far-distant Coast Range. On a clear day can be seen Mt. Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States—15,000 feet—Mt. Diablo, in the Coast Range, and the Pacific Ocean. The sublimity of the surroundings, once seen, will never be forgotten.

The studio of Thomas Hill, the famous landscape painter, celebrated for his paintings of the Yosemite Valley and Pacific Coast scenery, is at Wawona.

FISH HATCHERY.

The Wawona Fish Hatchery is a delightful walk of three-quarters of a mile from Wawona Hotel, and visitors will find the operation of hatching the eggs very interesting. Five hundred thousand eggs are hatched yearly and the fry planted in the various lakes and streams in the vicinity of Wawona.

The regular stage leaves Raymond in the morning, stops at Ahwahnee for lunch, and arrives at Wawona in the evening. Leaves Wawona in the morning, arriving at Inspiration Point at 11 a. m. (5,248 feet). All the great paintings of the Yosemite are made from this point, from which can be seen, to the right, the Cathedral Group, over which tumbles the Bridal Veil Falls. Beyond Sentinel Dome, and in the background, Clouds' Rest and Half Dome loom up in the distance. On the left is El Capitan, a sheer mass of granite, three-quarters of a mile high above the floor of the Valley. The Three Brothers come next, and still farther, the Royal Arches and Washington's Column.

Among the principal points of the Valley are Eagle Peak, Clouds' Rest, Vernal and Nevada Falls, Glacier Point and Mirror Lake.

GLACIER POINT.

This point towers 3,300 feet vertically from the floor of the Valley and is the most noted point in the Yosemite. From it can be seen the highest snow-capped mountains of the Sierras and an entire view of the Yosemite and its surroundings. A splendid stage road has been constructed over Glacier Meadows, from Wawona to Glacier Point. By this route some of the grandest views are obtained. These are: Washburn Point, view of the Vernal and Nevada Falls, Little Yosemite, and, still farther off in the distance, the great Syle group of mountains and glaciers. This stage road passes within 300 yards of the Sentinel Dome, 9,000 feet, commanding an extensive view of the Yosemite and vicinity. To this wonderful point pilgrimages are made from the Valley on horseback. Nothing grander on earth can be imagined than the sunset and sunrise from Glacier Point, and on this account many travelers stop here several days.

At the foot of Yosemite Falls an Ideal Camp has been opened under the same management as the Sentinel Hotel. The Camp is in charge of Galen Clark, the discoverer of the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, and one of the first white men to enter the Yosemite Valley. Mr. Clark is probably more familiar with Yosemite than any other living exponent, and consequently makes a very interesting host at the camp fire in the evening.

These facts are presented through the courtesy of Mr. A. H. Washburn of the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Co., 613 Market street, San Francisco.

REICHLING PARLOR, NO. 97, FORTUNA.

Pioneers—Wm. Dobbins of Rohnerville, California; L. C. Beckwith of Hydesville, Cal.; took part in Indian war of early days.

Relics—Collections of Indian relics, owned by Mrs. R. F. Herrick of Eureka; fine collection.

MARGUERITE PARLOR, NO. 12, PLACERVILLE.

Relics—Collected by the Parlor, ready for shipment, to any point designated by Grand Parlor; asks who will pay expressage. Photographs of Placerville in the early days may be obtained at small expense.

Landmarks—Monuments; Marshall's Monument.

LAUREL PARLOR, NO. 6, NEVADA CITY.

Historical Works—Bean's History and Directory of Nevada County; valuable history of pioneer days. History of the Donner Party, by C. F. McGlashan of Truckee.

Historic Landmark—Donner Lake. Photograph can be obtained illustrating the method of placer mining in early days.

Relics—Printer's stick used in setting type for the first newspaper published in Monterey, now in possession of I. J. Rolfe of Nevada City.

MANZANITA PARLOR, NO. 29, GRASS VALLEY.

Historical Works.—Nevada County Directory, published by Brown & Dallison, 1856; Grass Valley Directory, published by Wm. S. Byrne, 1865; Bean's Directory, 1867; History of Nevada County, Thompson & West, 1880; History of Donner Party, C. F. McGlashan, 1879; Souvenir of Grass Valley Mines; Old Block's Sketch Book, published by James Anthony & Co., Sacramento; illustrated by Nahl, the Cruikshank of California.

Writers.—One now living here, Mrs. Foote; A. Delano (known as Old Block), Books and Magazines; Mrs. Jane Bruner, Book, "Free Prisoners;" Mrs. Mary Hallack Foote, present address, North Star Mine; the famous and well-known authoress.

Historical Personages.—There are several old residents. One, Mr. B. F. Taylor, who came in 1848, named the Buena Vista Ranch and district, who met the Donner Relief Party on old Emigrant Road and camped with them. Mr. Taylor has lately had a photograph taken of the place where they camped.

Historical Landmarks.—The place or rock where Donner Relief Party camped; Banner Mountain, on the top of which has been placed a dial by Senator E. M. Preston, with list of names of all visible towns, mountains, peaks, etc.; one of finest views in California; Donner Lake and famous Donner Party Camp; the Congregational Church, dedicated October 16, 1853. In this church the oldest known society of W. C. T. U. was organized. The first meeting held in California, March 25, 1874, was in this church, Grass Valley. "Deacon's Folly," artificial, tradition.

"Lola Montes" Cottage. Home of "Lotta Crabtree" at Rough and Ready. Birthplace of "Emma Nevada," famous singer, Alpha, Nevada County. Emigrant Gap Cliff, where the wagons were lowered by means of ropes; spikes are made of iron, and still to be seen in the cliff. Lone Pine Tree above Nevada City.

There are no clubs in this locality, in view of the fact that Nevada County is one of the oldest counties in the State and one well known on account of its famous gold mines. There should be an organized club here. Nevada County's first settlement was at Rose's Bar, near Smartsville, made by John Rose in 1851. Nevada County was organized in 1851. First gold *quartz* mining in California was in Nevada County.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS.

The work of the Historical Landmarks Committee has received many favorable notices from the press of the State. Through the active interest of Mr. Ernest C. Stock, the *San Francisco Call* published in full both the Landmarks resolution and the circular issued by your Committee. This naturally drew attention to the subject, and not a few able editorials have appeared relating to the work, and to the field already ripe for the harvest.

The tone of these newspaper articles has been commendatory, with but one exception, evidently inspired by lack of sympathy with our patriotic desire to commemorate the leading events in our remarkable history, and to honor our pioneers. The notable exception to the courtesy of the press, consisted of a personal attack upon the chairman of this committee for re-affirming the stand taken by her at the Grand Parlör at Stockton, 1899, when, as Grand Trustee, in making a report upon the landmarks of California, and upon the clubs engaged in their preservation, Eliza D. Keith protested against allowing the historic scenes to go unmarked, or to be misappropriated to purposes or to monuments not related to their history. As an instance of what could happen when the Native Sons and the Native Daughters were not alive as to their responsibilities as conservators of all that relates to the history of our State, she cited the instance of the Robert Louis Stevenson memorial fountain raised in Portsmouth Square, the old "Plaza," a place that should have been forever consecrated to patriotic remembrance, as the spot then known as the Plaza of Yerba Buena, where the American flag was first raised in San Francisco, by Captain Montgomery of the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, then lying in San Francisco Bay, July 8, 1846.

Because she has consistently maintained that historic sites should be properly and patriotically marked by monument or by commemora-

tive tablet, the chairman of your committee has been scurrilously attacked in the public press. In her defense a leading weekly of San Francisco published a spirited editorial, sustaining the position of the Chairman of the Historical Landmarks Committee.

"Miss Eliza D. Keith," says the article, "is being scored for her comments on the short-sightedness of our local patriotic orders in permitting Portsmouth Square to be usurped by a memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson.—Portsmouth Square, the 'Plaza,' is a spot most especially and particularly associated with the pioneer history of this city and State, and it is a locality which should be reserved for the perpetuation of the memory not of a transient sojourner whose claim is no greater, or no better than that of any other idle watcher of the passing throng. We had a Stevenson of our own,—Jonathan D, Stevenson,—who brought his famous regiment from New York and had a part in all the stirring deeds of our early days, and it is to him, and not to any foreigner, man of letters or other genius, that a monument on the Plaza should be erected. Miss Keith is not making a protest against honor to the Scotch writer, nor has it anything to do with the question that her own name indicates a Scotch origin.

"The whole point of her argument and attitude is that we should have sufficient State pride to preserve our landmarks and mark our historical sites in a manner befitting their character."

It should also be stated in relation to the Stevenson monument controversy that at the time the project was being carried out your chairman, then a writer in the *San Jose Mercury*, and James H. Barry, in the *San Francisco Star*, protested vigorously against the proposed action of the Stevenson Memorial Committee.

From time to time scholarly editorials have appeared in the *San Francisco Chronicle*, relating to California history and ethnology, written from the standpoint of the archeologist. It were worth while to quote from the editorial of March 1, 1902, since its sentiments must be endorsed by all intelligent Californians, and be an additional reason for the work of this committee, and an incentive to haste in prosecuting it.

"A peculiar danger menaces California," says the article. "Ardent scientists from abroad, possessed with a keener appreciation of the importance of the history of her aboriginal tribes, than actuates her own people, are busily engaged in despoiling the State of treasures of incalculable value which can never be replaced. The Smithsonian Institution was first in the field, exploring the caves and village mounds of the Coast Range in the south, and sending its men to the islands off the coast, to gather the relics of a vanished civilization which literally strewed the earth uncovered by the winds which had swept off the light layer of soil above them. Following these came ethnologists from foreign

lands, bearing roving commissions to purchase from local collectors anything of value which they might have gathered, and competing with them came the rich tourists inspired by no intelligent purpose, but moved only by a greed for collecting the rare and curious. Dire is the havoc with California's ethnological records, made by this vanguard of exploration and discovery, but the mischief which it worked was slight compared with the devastation of that which has now taken the field. Spurred on by a realization that this Golden State offers one of the richest areas for investigation upon the American continent, and encouraged by the apathy of Californians who offer no obstacles to industrious research or the rifling of their treasures, ethnologists from the great museums are now systematically raking the State for curios and relics. Chief among these is the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, the head of whose ethnological department, with a corps of able workers, has been for a year past, quietly at work covering the entire State in his active research. With a large fund on which to draw for purchasing articles or privileges to excavate promising midden or shell mounds or ancient burying grounds these enterprising gentlemen are visiting every Indian camp, purchasing basket, moccasins, feather dresses, stone utensils and relics, and are as fast as possible gathering unto themselves treasures which have already fallen into the hands of private collectors. So comprehensive is the scope of their work, so thoroughly are they prosecuting it, that they have felt justified in saying, in all seriousness and with no thought of boasting, to a local ethnological student, "The time will soon be here when you in California who study the history of your perishing Indian tribes will have to come to our Chicago museum to do it." Those who are carrying away from California these inestimable mementos are acting within their legal rights and are unquestionably actuated by a worthy desire to save to history that which Californians themselves are too indifferent to preserve. California's only remedy is to be active herself in the same field. That citizen who will emulate former Lieutenant-Governor John Daggett, who has placed in Golden Gate Park Museum a complete exposition of the work, tools, and household utensils of the Klamath Indians, will do a worthy service to the State and be himself remembered in her history."

Can we, as Californians, afford to be apathetic in the face of these facts?

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THOSE OUTSIDE THE ORDER.

As soon as it was known that the Native Daughters had declared their intention of entering the field, letters asking aid and suggesting lines of action were received. From Jno. E. Boyd of Berkeley came an earnest appeal to the committee to undertake the preservation of Berkeley's great oak, associated in memory with Vigilante times, and whose

age goes back to a period antedating American knowledge of events upon this Western coast. Professor Le Conte declared that when Columbus landed upon the shores of San Salvador, this venerable oak must have been more than a sturdy young shrub. Many have been the attempts to remove this noble tree from the "path of progress," and the "march of events." There have not been lacking public-spirited citizens who have petitioned the city fathers of Berkeley for permission to cut down the tree, offering to do it "just for the wood." But this committee is happy to report that even before our Order could take any action regarding this landmark, the local pride of the Native Sons of Berkeley Parlor No. 5 has caused them to protect the historic oak by surrounding it with a fence and placing upon it an inscription suitably inscribed.

Advances were made to the committee by a representative of Deakin, the artist, in hopes of enlisting the Native Daughter effort toward raising the sum of fifty thousand dollars to purchase the Deakin oil paintings, twenty-one in number, each representing one of the old Spanish missions, and painted from studies made upon the spot by the artist during a period extending over twenty years. Some of the old Missions upon which the soft California sunlight falls like a benediction have been returned to the warm soil of California by the gentle hand of time. The Deakin collection is valuable both in an artistic and a historic sense, and it should be retained in the State.

But, not feeling that the scope of this committee embraced a financial undertaking of such magnitude, the committee took no steps to secure an option on the offer.

At this point it is probably the place to state that this committee realizes that it is impossible for the N. D. G. W. as an Order to undertake the purchase, the restoration, or the preservation of landmarks, or even the purchase, of historical relics. It may be argued that we ought to do so, since the Native Sons have led the way in this noble, patriotic work. It is true that the Native Sons raised over \$20,000, which included a donation of \$15,000 from the late Colonel Fred Crocker, towards buying and restoring Sutter's Fort in Sacramento, the rest of the purchase price being appropriated by the State. But no organization composed entirely of women has the same opportunity of raising funds as have those whose membership embraces independent business men and capitalists and State legislators. Still, while we cannot undertake to raise thousands of dollars for such a purpose, we can and we should mold public opinion. We can sustain by our sympathy, and aid by our co-operation, those who are already organized for action in this field.

Co-operation is the key note of all successful endeavor. Appreciating this fact at its full worth, your committee more than welcomed the offer of the Hon. Jos. R. Knowland, Grand Trustee, N. S. G. W., to lend his aid in the cause.

LETTER FROM HON. JOS. R. KNOWLAND.

The following letter from Hon. Jos. R. Knowland is in response to inquiries as to the possibilities of uniting the forces of the N. S. G. W. and the N. D. G. W. in this work.

ALAMEDA, CAL., April 12, 1902.

Miss Eliza D. Keith,

793 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

MY DEAR MISS KEITH: In answer to your favor of the fifth instant I will state that just at present I am very busy, but as soon as the Grand Parlor is over, I will endeavor to furnish you with the information you request. I think that the coming Grand Parlor will take action relative to the old landmarks, and after a committee is appointed no doubt both Orders can work together. A sentiment is being aroused, and soon all that will be needed will be organized action. It may be advisable to start a Landmarks Club of Northern California on the same lines as the Landmarks Club of Southern California. They act only in the southern portion of the State. We will find plenty to do in the northern portion, Colton Hall, Fort Ross, and many other landmarks can just as well be taken care of. I have written to the owner of the buildings at Fort Ross, the Russian buildings, asking what assurance would be given that the land would not be sold upon which the old relics stand, if they should be restored.

I have a request every few days for my lecture. I am going to Stockton to deliver it before the Native Sons, Daughters and Pioneers, the latter part of the month. I am always willing to deliver it under the auspices of the Native Sons and Daughters without charge, they to supply the lantern only. The views are mine. If you ever feel that I can help your Order in the work, by delivering the lecture, do not hesitate to call upon me. All I desire is notice far enough ahead.

Fraternally,

J. R. KNOWLAND.

The chairman of this committee also communicated with those who in 1899, had furnished her with the information concerning their work regarding the preservation of California landmarks. From Carrie Stevens Walter the secretary of the Sempervirens Club of California, and a well-known writer, thus responded: "A Central California Landmarks Club organized by us in San Jose and vicinity, was killed during the Spanish-American war."

A correspondence with the Landmarks Club of Southern California resulted in several letters full of suggestions from the President of the Club, and a man known throughout the United States not only as the editor of that unique magazine *Out West*, formerly the *Land of Sunshine*, but also as a writer of force, authority and wide influence. To quote from his magazine: "America is not altogether new. Even the United States has antiquities, little known and little respected as they are. Nearly all are in the Southwest, all the most important ones. New Mexico and Arizona have hundreds of prehistoric ruins. The California antiquities are less ancient, but no less important. We have many things in the Golden State worth saving, and particularly the old Spanish Missions which date back little more than a century and some not even so long, but which have become world-famous by their romantic history and their noble architecture.

"The first incorporated effective movement in all the United States to preserve such historic treasures on a generous scale, was the Landmarks Club organized in Los Angeles under the laws of the State and in active work since February, 1896. Every State in the Union, and several localities on the other side of the world aided this American attempt to preserve American antiquities. Since its organization, the Landmarks Club of Southern California have raised nearly if not quite \$4000. It has secured free, long leases on the two most important missions within its jurisdiction. It has safeguarded them, saving the chief buildings at San Juan Capistrano and San Fernando Rey, so that they will stand about as they are now, in the year 2000, whereas, had nothing been done, nothing would have been left of either Mission in the year 1900. In a word, these two Missions are being protected and not spoiled. The work has been conducted by experts in Spanish-American architecture, with scrupulous care to preserve the original character of the buildings and the plan. It is also the ambition of the Club to conserve California collections to have a museum for their safe keeping. Incidentally and aside from more pressing work, the Landmarks Club of Southern California has saved the historic Plaza from obliteration, and has revised the street names of the city, saving a great many historic titles which thoughtlessly were being crowded out by those who knew not their significance."

In the course of the correspondence with Mr. Lummis a letter was received and is quoted here as an acknowledgment of the kindly spirit and the sympathetic appreciation of our desire to take up the work, which prompted Mr. Lummis to write it. At the same time it may be regarded as the forerunner of another proposition that reached us from a more central source, and which has opened up to us a wider field and one more essentially Californian, as it embraces the entire State.

LETTER FROM C. F. LUMMIS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 8, 1902.

Eliza D. Keith, San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR MADAM: We have our San Francisco office at 310 Pine street where I think that you can find files of the back numbers.

As to work for Native Daughters to take up, in the line of preservation of the landmarks, my belief is that the proper way to do would be to act in conjunction with the Landmarks Club, which, of course, is located here, but has members all over the world. One Southern California Parlor of the Native Daughters and a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have joined the Landmarks Club as bodies, paying a membership fee of twenty dollars a year as chapters. I would suggest that the best way for your Grand Parlor to take up the work would be to join the Landmarks Club in such a way, and then take up some special work in the landmarks line in your own locality. The Landmarks Club is an incorporation, and, of course, there cannot be others of the same name scattered over the State, but it is glad to lend its influence and its assistance and its publicity to any such organization as yours, which wishes to work in these lines. I think you would find such an arrangement advantageous from every point of view. There are plenty of landmarks in Northern California which should be safeguarded. Our central organization cannot attend to them because this work requires personal visitation and oversight, but there is no reason why the Native Daughters should not take up these things in the order of their importance, decide upon some special landmark that they desire to preserve first, raise the money to do it in subscription or in whichever way they deem best, and then have the work done under competent supervision, full credit of course would be given by the Landmarks Club to your work.

I shall be glad to give you any information in my power which will assist in carrying out these excellent purposes.

Hastily but sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. LUMMIS.

Editor, *Out West*.

THE PRACTICAL RESULTS.

Your committee has presented the Grand Parlor with a brief history of the landmarks movement. "The idea is not new," says a *Chronicle* editorial of May 31, 1902. "It has been exploited from time to time for thirty years or more and on several occasions steps have been taken to carry it into execution. The first practical beginning was made by Rev. Angelo

Cassanova, the Parish priest of Monterey, who undertook in 1884, the task of restoring Carmel Mission church where Junipero Serra, the leader of the Franciscan founders of the Missions, was buried. Considered from an archeological standpoint, it has always been regarded as unfortunate that the restoration of Carmel Mission was not carried out on the lines adopted by its builders." Such anachronisms will be avoided in the future. But it is not merely by the presentation of historical facts or of data collected by our Parlors, that your committee feel that the best results have been accomplished by the adoption of the Landmarks resolution at the last Grand Parlor at Sacramento. It is the crystallization of all the interest and the sentiment, into a practical instrument for carrying out the purpose which has engaged our attention. The Native Daughters may rightly claim the honor of being the force which helped to bring the California Historic Landmarks League into existence, such credit being given to our Order by Laura Bride Powers, the founder of the League. Therein lies an interesting bit of history of your committee and its work. As soon as our Historical Landmarks Committee's circular had appeared, Mrs. Powers who had had frequent consultations with the chairman as to the best way of arousing the people of this part of the State to take action in regard to preserving our landmarks, felt that the decisive moment had come. With Mrs. Powers for the last eight years, it had been the dream and the hope of her life that she might work in such a cause. She has written eloquently upon the subject, and her book on the California Missions in an authority. Through the courtesy of Grand Secretary Lunstedt, it was arranged to have the resident members of your committee, together with Mrs. Powers, appear before the Board of Grand Trustees, N. S. G. W. Too much cannot be said in appreciation of the courtesy and enthusiasm with which the ladies and their request for the co-operation of the Native Sons, were received. A motion was made and carried in the Board of Grand Trustees to ask the Grand Parlor, N. S. G. W., to appoint a committee with power to act with the Historical Landmarks Committee and with other societies and individuals for the purpose of forming an association whose membership should embrace all who loved California, revered her history, and desired to preserve her landmarks.

CALIFORNIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS LEAGUE.

The Grand Parlor of N. S. G. W., 1902, with the Order's magnificent record of achievement in the restoration of Sutter's Fort, the old Custom House at Monterey, its plans for action in regard to Donner Lake, its work in connection with the Sloat monument at Monterey, this Grand Parlor adopted the resolution as suggested, with patriotic fervor, and to-day the California Historic Landmarks League is in existence, as an incorporation, with Jos. R. Knowland as its President. Never was an

honor more fittingly bestowed. For months and years has this prominent Native Son and Assemblyman gone up and down our State giving his fine lecture illustrated with stereopticon views, and like the voice of one crying in the wilderness of indifference and neglect, he has striven to arouse Californians from their apathy to spur them into action. Laura Bride Powers is the Secretary of the California Historic Landmarks League, and its Board of Directors is composed of representatives of the different associations who have already expressed themselves as in sympathy with the work. It is understood, perfectly, that while the Board of Directors was chosen with a view towards honoring as many societies as possible, accepting a position on that Board in no sense is to be understood to be an attempt to commit the societies to the support of the movement. Each name enrolled upon the Historical Landmarks League's list of members is that of an individual. It is in order for the different societies so represented to pass resolutions endorsing the aims and objects of the C. H. L. L. With a view towards gaining the indorsement of our Order to this essentially Californian enterprise, attention is hereby called to the following extract from its articles of incorporation:

"The purpose for which the California Historic Landmarks League is founded are to restore and preserve, maintain and care for buildings, monuments and sites throughout the State of California, commemorative of the early history of the State, including the Missions of California and any building, site or road which is of historic interest, either from its association with the early Spanish settlers or the American occupation, or with the California Pioneers, as well as to erect and maintain monuments, and place in appropriate places memorial tablets commemorative of historic places and events to the end that said buildings, monuments, sites and roads might be preserved as emblems of the style of architecture in vogue during the early periods of California life, as well as to serve as object lessons to the students of California history, and for that purpose to buy and sell, acquire and hold, receive in trust, lease and receive leases of lands and their appurtenances, water, water rights, or stock in water companies; to receive and hold personal property of all kinds and collect money by dues from the members of said corporation, or by lectures and entertainments, or otherwise, for the furtherance of said objects; to receive and hold either by purchase or donation, relics and documents of historical value, and store and exhibit them in appropriate places; to encourage historical research and the study of California history, and to use all proper means to establish a Chair of California history in the University of California, and incorporate the study of California history in the curriculum of the State as a regular course of study and to do any and all other things necessary and convenient to accomplish such objects or any of them."

Here then is a body, controlled by the Native Sons and the Native Daughters of the Golden West, and the Pioneers of our State, advised by

leading lawyers, architects, and artists within its membership, incorporated and offering itself as the instrument by which we can realize our cherished plan of restoring and protecting all the landmarks of our State, with no tax upon the treasury of our Order. Is it not a cause for congratulation that the N. D. G. W., through its Historical Landmarks Committee was permitted to make it possible for Laura Bride Powers to carry out her cherished intention of forming an organization destined to have so important an influence upon our State?

The membership fee has been placed at the nominal sum of one dollar a year, in the confident expectation that the roll will soon be numbered by thousands. Every Native Son and every Native Daughter is urged to become identified with the movement, and also to recruit its membership from the ranks of those not eligible to membership in our Order.

The responsible characters of the California Historic Landmarks League may be seen from the following:

Officers: President, Jos. R. Knowland, N. S. G. W.; Vice-Presidents, Sam'l. W. Holliday, Society California Pioneers; Mrs. Geo. Law Smith, President California Club; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Laura Bride Powers, 421 Larkin street; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. J. J. Donnelly, Daughters California Pioneers; Financial Secretary, James A. Devoto, N. S. G. W.; Treasurer, Henry S. Martin, N. S. G. W.

Board of Directors—Jos. R. Knowland, N. S. G. W.; J. J. Lermen, Junior Pioneers; Mrs. Florence Matheson, Woman's Pres. Ass'n.; Jas. D. Whalen, Young Men's Institute; Mrs. Laura Bride Powers, Founder C. H. L. L.; Wm. J. McKibben, Exempt Fireman; Mrs. Louise Shephard Chase, Pioneer Women; Miss Eliza D. Keith, N. D. G. W.; A. L. Mann, San Francisco Teacher's Club; Mrs. Alice Morse, Daughters California Pioneers; Wm. B. Latham, Society California Pioneers.

Advisory Board—Dr. David Starr Jordan, Rev. Robt. E. Kenna, S. J., Dr. Eli McClish, Edward Deakin, Loring P. Rixford, Julius Kahn, Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, A. Altmann, Wm. D. Shea, Dr. Philip Mills Jones, James L. Gallagher, Chas. Rollo Peters, Newton J. Tharp, Jas. D. Phelan, Lewis F. Byington.

WORK FOR THE N. D. G. W.

Now as to the work that we as Native Daughters may attempt to carry on within our Order, throwing the full force of our influence as an organization towards its accomplishment, always with the idea of protecting our members from undue attacks upon their funds, or upon their ability to raise money for any special purpose.

The following circular received from the head of the Pasadena Association Exhibit, desirous of working for the good of California, will suggest a line of work appropriate for the Native Daughters to embrace.

EL CAMINO REAL,

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY MISS PICHER.

1. The Spanish "Camino" or road which united the Presidios, Missions, and Pueblos, founded under Carlos III, and his successors, still exists, practically unbroken as a series of county roads.

2. Appeal to the county supervisors for joint or separate action in the improvement of this series of county roads and in the continuity of it from San Diego north, might result in the formation of a State Highway, which some of us believe to be possible only to California.

3. Should the Legislature *next year* have laid before it by the Supervisors a concerted request, the Camino Real might be surveyed by the State and marked by mile tones, these mile stones recording its history.

4. Action upon the subject in Los Angeles county is practically unanimous, and an exposition of the plan is part of the Chamber of Commerce exhibit.

(Signed) ANNA B. PICHER,

Director Pasadena Exhibition Association.

606 Marengo avenue, Pasadena.

Along these lines our Order can do effective work through the committee appointed by Subordinate Parlors to wait upon their local boards of supervisors, urging them to improve that portion of the old road lying within their jurisdiction. It is possible that the solution of the tramp problem may be found within the prosecution of this work, and with the State's fine rock-crushing plant at Folsom to supply material for roads, the work may be easily performed.

In attempting to carry out the instructions of the Grand Parlor at which the Landmarks resolution was adopted, in regard to the presentation of a plan for the further carrying out of this work, your committee presents the following suggestions:

I. We urge continuance along the lines suggested by the Historical Landmarks circular, each Parlor to furnish committee with meaning of its name, and the historic significance thereof.

II. We urge the adoption by this Grand Parlor of resolutions endorsing the work of the California Historic Landmarks League, and of the Landmarks Club of California, and urging members of our Order to join the California Historic Landmarks League as individuals; and

III. The adoption of resolution especially endorsing the project of establishing a Chair of California history in the University of California.

IV. We urge adoption of resolution urging Subordinate Parlors to work for the restoration of El Camino Real, and of a resolution expressing the sympathy of the Grand Parlor with the undertaking of Miss Picher to arouse public interest in the preservation of this grand old highway.

V. We also suggest that under "Good of the Order," our Subordinate Parlors should endeavor to introduce a purely intellectual feature into their work by taking up the study of California History, that lectures upon its leading features be given whenever possible; that the Parlors appoint a custodian of a local historical scrap-book, to which all the members shall contribute clippings and pictures collected from authentic sources.

For Parlor readings, "Hittell's History of California" and the "Annals of San Francisco and California" offer most fascinating chapters.

VI. We earnestly recommend the introduction of the Sifford Study of the Ritual, under "Good of the Order," an outline of which is appended to this report.

VII. We urge this Grand Parlor to initiate the custom of appropriating a sum of money from our treasury to purchase works on California, for the Grand Parlor library, the nucleus of which was formed in 1901, when Grand President Gett presented the Order with a bound set of all the Proceedings; this sum of money to be spent under direction of Historic Landmarks Committee, in consultation with the Grand President.

A list of books on California, or written by Californians is presented by your committee which desires to thank Mrs. Ella Lees Leigh of the "Daughters of California Pioneers," for preparing it from the library of her father, Captain Isaiah W. Lees, ex-Chief of Police of San Francisco.

VIII. We urge the Subordinate Parlors to take up the systematic study of forestry, to enter upon the work of town improvement, following the example of Buena Ventura Parlor, in forming an Improvement Club, and incorporating, whenever money is to be raised or spent in this work.

IX. We would urge the Parlors to mark memorable sites with memorial trees, to celebrate special days with tree planting, and where it is advisable, to take charge of the celebration of Arbor Day in their special localities. We would also suggest that sequoias for memorial trees, be used whenever possible.

X. It is hardly necessary to add that the Grand Parlor has always been in favor of saving our Big Trees, and that we call upon every Native Daughter to use her influence towards extending the area of our forest reservation.*

In conclusion, the members of the committee desire to express their gratitude to all who have lent their aid, sympathy and counsel, and with congratulations for the past and hope for the future, and all for the honor and advancement of our beloved Order.

Sincerely and fraternally,

ELIZA D. KEITH, Chairman,
LILLY O. REICHLING DYER,
MINNIE W. HILKE,

Historical Landmarks Committee, N. D. G. W.

The plans of the club ladies have gone far beyond the original ideas of the people who conceived the movement. Not only is every street in Berkeley to receive the attention of the tree planters, but every resident of the hill district north of the university grounds has pledged himself to plant a sequoia, like the species in the famous Mariposa grove, in every fifty-foot lot, so that in years to come there will be a great grove of California's State tree as a background for the greater university.

The efforts of the ladies have been so successful that by the end of the fall season 2500 elms and maples will be set out along some of the principal streets of the town. Floyd Furlong has been engaged as director of the planting, and contributions for more trees are coming in promptly from the enthusiastic residents of the college town.

The efforts of the club women will not stop at Berkeley. It is intended to bring strong political pressure to bear on the next Legislature to cause the present law concerning the municipal planting and care of trees to be modified so as to make such efforts as are now being carried out less burdensome. They are also trying to arouse on this coast an organized sentiment in favor of the Government preservation of some sequoia grove like the Mariposa forest, which can be permanently protected from ravages of timber cutters. In this they intend to act in concert with some prominent leaders in the same movement who live in Oakland.—(From *Call*, August 10, 1902.)

*The ladies of the Town and Gown Club and of the Hillside Club of Berkeley have started a movement among the residents of the college town for planting shade trees along its principal boulevards. Immediately the ladies of the Town and Gown Club and the members of the Hillside Club adopted the idea, and now they are working jointly for the beautification of their home city.

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMITTEE
OF 1901-1902.

WHEREAS: This Order has already signified its desire to enter upon the work outlined in the Reichling resolution, and

WHEREAS, The Historic Landmarks Committee appointed to act under the Reichling resolution have presented a full report, and offered suggestions for the consideration of the Grand Parlor, be it

I. *Resolved*, That this Grand Parlor here assembled endorse the aims and objects of the California Historic Landmarks League, and of the Landmarks Club of Southern California, and urges Native Daughters, as individuals, to join either of these associations, and be it

II. *Resolved*, That the Grand Parlor endorse the work of the Pasadena Exhibit Association in undertaking to restore El Camino Real, and make it the Grand Highway of the State, and be it

III. *Resolved*, That the Grand Parlor invite the Subordinate Parlors to attempt to secure the co-operation of their local Boards of Supervisors towards restoring that portion of the road passing through their respective counties, and be it.

IV. *Resolved*, That this Grand Parlor indorse the suggestions for the study of California history in Subordinate Parlors, and of the institution of a Chair of California history in the University of California, and be it

V. *Resolved*, That this Grand Parlor appropriate the sum of \$50 towards purchasing books on California topics for the Grand Parlor library, to be kept in the Grand Secretary's office, the money to be expended by the Historic Landmarks Committee in consultation with the Grand President; and be it further

Resolved, That this Grand Parlor endorse the committee's suggestions regarding the study of forestry and planting of memorial trees, the preservation of our wild flowers from extinction, and the extension of the area of our forest reservations.*

Signed, ELIZA D. KEITH, Chairman,
LILLY O. REICHLING DYER,
MINNIE W. HILKE,

Historic Landmarks Committee, N. D. G. W.

*In Subordinate Parlors, under "Good of the Order," take up study of California History, read selections from "Hittell's History of California," from Annals of San Francisco and California. Keep a local history scrap book. Members to contribute clippings, etc. Follow the Sifford Study of the Ritual; see outlines in Historic Landmarks Committee's report.

For Sifford Study of the Ritual and Suggested Outline for the study of California History, see page 338.

GRAND PARLOR LIBRARY,

Bound Volumes of Grand Parlor Proceedings, 18 to 1900. Donated by Grand President Gett, June, 1901.

History of Tuolumne county. Donated by P. G. P. Conrad, April, 1902.

"Pioneer Days in California," by Carr. Donated by Emma O'Connor, Reichling Parlor, No. 97, Fortuna.

California Blue Book, 1895; History of Great Seal of California; History of Sacramento Public Schools. Donated by Mrs. Bethel Pomeroy, of La Bandera Parlor, No. 110, Sacramento, June, 1902.

California Blue Book, 1899. Donated by Past G. P. M. B. Johnson, Califa Parlor, Sacramento.

"The Itinerant House," by Emma Frances Dawson, author of "Old Glory." Donated by Grand Vice-President Eliza D. Keith, May, 1902.

CALIFORNIA BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARY OF CAPT. ISAAH W. LEES.

"A."

Anderson, Rufus.—History of the Sandwich Island Missions (1870).

Anderson, Winslow, M. D.—Mineral Springs and Health Resorts of California (San Francisco, 1890).

Aimard, Gustave.—Gold Seekers—novel—(2 copies) (1849).

Aimard, Gustav.—Indian Scout on Life on the Frontier (novel).

Aimard, Gustave.—Trail Hunter, a Tale of the Far West (novel).

Alsop, Robert, of Stock Exchange—California and its Gold Mines. (London, 1853).

Annals of San Francisco.—(F. Soule, I. L. Gihon and James Nesbet) (San Francisco, 1885).

Alley, B. F.—History of Tuolumne County, California (San Francisco, 1882).

Alley, Brown & Co.—History of Mendocino County, California (San Francisco, 1880).

Ab-Sa-Ka-Ka (House of the Crows), by an Officer's Wife. (1868).

Anson, Lord George.—Voyage Round the World (2 vols.) (London, 1756).

Auteroche, de M. Chappie. London.—Voyage to California to Observe the Transit of Venus (1778).

Ayer, I. Winslow.—Life in the Wilds of America. (Michigan, 1880.)

Apponyi, Flora Haines.—Libraries of California (1878).

- Allen, George L.—Pilgrimage of the Ticondorago (1880).
- Allen, Lieut. Henry T.—Report of an Expedition to the Territory of Alaska, made under directions of Gen. Nelson A. Miles (Washington, 1887).
- Alice, Cousin.—All's Not Gold That Glitters (2 copies) (N. Y., 1853).
- Annual Statistician, John Mains, Compiler. (1877-78).
- Annual Statistician, John Mains, Compiler. (1877-78).
- Alvensleben, Baron Max Von.—With Maximilian in Mexico (London, 1867).
- Angel, Myron.—Directory of the City of Austin, Texas (1866).
- Ayer, Washington, M. D.—Transitory Insanity (1885).
- Allen, W. W.—California Gold Book.
- Anon.—Three Years in the Pacific (1834).
- Account or Cash Book kept in general store at Coloma, in 1849 (**very rare**; California).
- Agricultural (Society Report of State of California during year 1858) (Sacramento, 1859).
- Adventures of a Captain's Wife going through Straits of Magellan to California in 1850 and returning by Isthmus (N. Y., 1877).
- Amant, De Sante.—Voyage en Cal. et Dans L'Oregon par Envoye du Government Francais, en 1851-52 (Paris, 1854).
- Album.—San Diego and Coronado Beach, California.
- Allender, George.—Imbroglia, a Drama (San Francisco, 1885).
- Abridgment, Messages and Documents, 1890-91 (Washington. D. C., 1891).
- Address of the California National Labor Union June 15, 1853 (San Francisco, 1871).
- Agassiz Institute Proceedings of Sacramento, Cal. (Sacramento, 1872).
- Avery, R. B.—First Gold Nugget—Its Discovery and Discoverers and some of the Results (San Francisco and Chicago, 1893).
- Abbot, Gorhand, L.L.D.—Mexico and the United States. Their Mutual Interests (N. Y., 1869).
- Auger, Edward.—Voyage in California, 1852-53 (Paris, 1854).
- Arago, Jacques.—Beide Oceane, Reise nach Chili (Leipsig, 1854).

“B.”

- Bruner Jane W.—Free Prisoners; Story of California Life (Philadelphia, 1877).
- Brace, Chas. Loring.—The New West of California in 1867-68 (New York, 1869).

- Belt, Thomas G. S.—The Naturalists in Nicaragua (London, 1874).
- Baxley, H. W.—What I Saw on the West Coast of North and South America, Hawaiian Islands, Panama and California (New York, 1865).
- Bennett, Fred. Debell, F.R.G.S.—Narrative of a Whaling Voyage Round the Globe, from 1853 to 1856 (2 vols.) (London, 1840).
- Bennett, C. C.—Sketches of Hawaiian History and Honolulu Directory (1869).
- Baines, Capt. Thomas O'Malley.—My Life in Two Hemispheres (San Francisco, 1889).
- Ballentyne, R. M.—The Wild Man of the West.
- Ballentyne, R. M.—The Coral Island; Tale of the Pacific Ocean (London, 1869).
- Ballentyne, R. M.—Hudson Bay, or Everyday Life in Wilds of North America (1859).
- Badlam, Alex.—The Wonders of Alaska (San Francisco, 1890).
- Bent, Lilas.—Gateway to the Pole (St. Louis, 1873).
- Bowman, Anne.—Bear Hunters of the Rocky Mountains.
- Bishop, Wm. H.—Old Mexico, Her Lost Provinces (New York, 1883).
- Bishop, Wm. H.—Thousand Miles Walk, Pampas and Andes (New York, 1868).
- Brockett, L. P., A. M. and M. D.—Our Western Empire (San Francisco 1881).
- Butterworth, Hezkiah.—The Log School House on the Columbia (New York, 1890).
- Baine, A. C.—Divine Faith and Natural Reason (1861).
- Bunnell, L. H., M. D.—Discovery of the Yosemite and Indian War of 1851 (1880).
- Brown, Lucy L., medium, Oakland.—Prophetic Visions of National Events (1882).
- Brown, Ross.—Cruoe's Island (California and Washington, 1857).
- Brown, Ross.—Report on the Mineral Resources of the United States (1867).
- Brown, Ross.—Report on Mineral Resources of States and Territories West of Rocky Mountains (1868).
- Brown, Ross.—Adventures in the Apache Country (1878).
- Brown, Ross.—Debates in Constitutional Convention of California in San Jose, California (1849).
- Brown, Chas. F. (Artemus Ward).—Lecture on his Trip to California (1869).
- Beadle, J. H.—Brigham's Destroying Angels (2 copies) (1872).

Belisle, Orvilla S.—The Prophets of Mormonism Unveiled (London, 1855).

Burton, Richard F.—City of the Saints (London, 1862).

Burgess, O. O., M. D.—Consciousness being Immortality (pamphlet) (1899).

Bonanza Mines and Bonanza Kings of California (1875).

Bolivian Colonization (San Francisco, 1870).

Bullock, W.—Six Months' Residence and Travels in Mexico (London, 1824).

Box, Capt. Michael J.—Adventures and Explorations in New Mexico (1861).

Bustamante, Carlos Maria, de.—Historia del Descubrimiento de la America, Septentrional Por Christobal Colon (Mexico, 1826).

Bidwell, Jennie.—There's Nothing In It (San Francisco, 1877).

Buyers' Manual and Business Guide.—Price and Haley (San Francisco, 1872).

Burrows, O. H.—Receipt Book (personal) (San Francisco, 1850).

Behr, H. H.—Local Flora (San Francisco, 1884).

Barra, E. I.—Tale of Two Oceans (San Francisco 1893).

Behr, Hans C.—Mines, Drainage, Pumps, etc. (Sacramento, 1896).

Baker, D. W. C.—A Texas Scrap Book (1875).

Bryant, Edwin.—What I Saw in California (1849).

B——, H. P.—A Visit to Japan (San Francisco, 1878).

Blot, Thos.—The Man from Mars (pamphlet) (San Francisco, 1891).

Beleher, Lady.—The Mutineers of the Bounty (New York, 1871).

Blue Book—(San Francisco, 1888).

B——, Mme. C. de La.—Life in Mexico (London, 1843).

Buel, J. W.—Life and Adventures of Wild Bill, the Scout (pamphlet) (1886).

Berra, Sr., D. Manuel Orozco T.—Atlas de la Republico Mexicana (Mexico, 1874).

Bien, Herman.—Samson and Delilah; Bible Tragedy in Five Acts (San Francisco, 1860).

Bird, Isabella.—A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains (London, 1879).

Bowers, Mrs. Cecelia Shirek, wife of Dr. J. Milton Bowers.—Dance of Life (San Francisco, 1877).

Bates, Mrs. D. B.—Four Years on the Pacific Coast (Boston, 1858).

Bartlett, J. Russell.—Personal Narrative of Explorations (2 vols.) (New York, 1854).

- Bierce, Ambrose.—Tales of Soldiers and Civilians (San Francisco, 1891).
- Brackett, Albert G.—History of United States Cavalry (New York, 1865).
- Brisbin, Gen. James.—Belden, the White Chief (New York, 1871).
- Bourke, Capt. John G.—Snake Dance of the Moques of Arizona (New York, 1884).
- Bell, Capt. W. H.—The Quiddities of an Alaskan Trip (1873).
- Bell, Maj. Horace.—Reminiscences of a Ranger (Los Angeles, 1881).
- Brandon, Joseph R.—Some Thoughts on Judaism (San Francisco, 1881).
- Bulfinch, Thomas.—Oregon and Eldorado; Romance of the Rivers (Boston, 1866).
- Britton and Rey.—Map of California.
- Bell, W.—New Tracks in North America (2 vols.) (1869).
- Blake, Mary E.—On the Wing (Boston, 1883).
- Blakesly, Jennett.—California's Greatest Curse (San Francisco, 1879).
- Bergert, J.—Narrative of American Peninsula of California (very rare; 1772).
- Bigly (?) —Aurifondina or Adventures in the Gold Region (1849).
- Batty, Jos. H.—How to Hunt and Trap (1884).
- Bonnycastle, R. H.—Spanish America (London, 1818).
- Brooks, J. F., M. D.—Four Months Among the Gold Finders in Alta California (London, 1849).
- Buffum, E. Gould.—Six Months in the Gold Mines (1847-48-49).
- Buffum, E. Gould.—Gold Mines of California (London, 1850).
- Billings, Josh.—Everybody's Friend (Connecticut, 1874).
- Billings, Hammat.—Fore and Aft (1871).
- Biglow, John.—Memoirs of Life and Public Services of John C. Fremont (1856).
- Barry, W. J.—Ups and Downs (London, 1887).
- Barry, T. A. and B. A. Patten.—Men and Memories of San Francisco in the Spring of '50 (1873).
- Blatz, John D.—Col. E. D. Baker's Defense in the Battle of Ball Bluff (1888).
- Baldwin, J. G.—Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi (San Francisco, 1854).
- Buel, J. W.—Metropolitan Life Unveiled (1882).
- Briant, Edward, Alcalde of San Francisco.—What I Saw in California (1849).

- Benton, Rev. J. A.—California Pilgrim (Sacramento, 1853).
- Blake, Wm. P.—Silver Ores and Silver Mines (New Haven, 1861).
- Burnett, Peter H., First Governor of California.—Recollections and Opinions of an Old Pioneer (1880).
- Burnett, Peter H.—The Path which led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church (1860).
- Barnes, Gen. W. H. L.—Solid Silver (5 act play) (1871).
- Bowles, Sam.—Our New West (1867).
- Bowles, Sam.—Across the Continent (1865).

“C.”

- Crane, Lauren E.—Newton, Booth of California (London).
- Clark, Susie C.—Loritas, an Alaskan Maiden (paper cover) (1892).
- Clark, J. F.—The Society in Search of Truth (Oakland, 1876).
- Clampith, John W.—Echoes from the Rocky Mountains (San Francisco, 1889).
- Crouse, T. F.—Natural Wealth of California (1868).
- California at the World's Columbian Exposition (Sacramento, 1894).
- California, Scenes and Wonders in (1861).
- California, Its Gold and Its Inhabitants (1856).
- Colton, Rev. Walter.—Ship and Shore (New York, 1851).
- Colton, Rev. Walter.—Three Years in California (New York, 1850).
- Colton, Rev. Walter.—Land and Sea (New York, 1851).
- Colton, Rev. Walter.—Deck and Port (New York, 1856).
- Colton, Rev. Walter.—Sea and the Sailor (New York, 1856).
- Coffin, Mrs. M. G.—Our Girls in the Kitchen (cook book) (1883).
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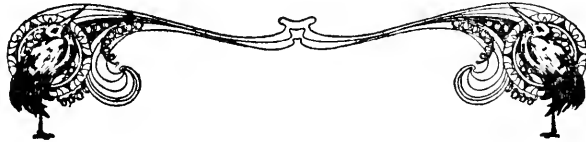
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POEMS ON CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

Queen of the coast, she sits here emerald-crowned,
Waiting her ships that sail in from the sea,
Fairest of all the Western world to me,
Is this young goddess whom the years have found.
Ocean and land with riches rare and sweet,
Loyally lay their treasures at her feet,
In her brave arms she holds with proud content
The varied plenty of a continent.
In her fair face, and in her dreaming eyes,
Shines the bright promise of her destinies
Winds kiss her cheek and fret the restless tides,
She in their truth with faith divine confides,
Watching the course of empire's brilliant fate,
She looks serenely through the Golden Gate.

—Anna Morrison Reed.

Sown is the golden grain, planted the vines,
Fall swift, O loving rain; lift prayers, O pines,
O green land, O gold land; fair land by the sea,
The trust of thy children reposes in thee.

Lillian H. Shuey.

CALIFORNIA.

Tune "Beulah Land"

Lord, bless our land; 'tis rich and fair
With summer sun and balmy air,
And flowers that fresh with morning dew,
Look up to skies of deepest blue.

Chorus.

This golden land, this summer land,
By fair Pacific's breezes fanned,
From Shasta's snow to desert sand,
From eastern slope to western strand,
This land beside the shining sea,
We owe it all, great God, to Thee.
Its mountains stand with hearts of gold,
And like huge watchers grey and old,
They guard the fertile valleys sweet,
That lie in beauty at their feet.—Chorus.

'Tis rich in flocks upon the hills,
In waving grain, in golden rills,
'Tis rich in corn and fruit and wine,
It is to us, Thy gift divine.—Chorus.

California, golden-sandaled, decked in robes of living green,
Flashing gems are in her girdle, California is a queen,
Throned upon her hills of beauty, flowers and fields before her strewn,
Waves her hand in wide dominion, isles and oceans are her own.

THE CUP OF GOLD.

Across the valley-land and hill,
The south wind blows, and drones the bee,
Until his drowsy minstrelsy,
In fragrant chalices grows still;
Amid a sea with orange flushed,
Like undulating waves of gold,
A million yellow buds unfold;
And like the bee, my song is hushed.
A golden noon, a golden land,
And gathered in a golden hour,
The treasure of this matchless flower,
Until at last, I silent stand,
Soul-satisfied, and drinking up
The incense from each tawny cup.

—Anna M. Reed.

Her poppies fling a ^{cloth} ~~weave~~ of gold,
O'er California's hills.
Fit emblem of the wealth untold,
That hill and vale and plain enfold,
Her fame the whole world fills.

—Eliza D. Keith.

For other poems and articles upon our floral emblem, see "The Golden Poppy," published by Chas. E. Smith, of Stanford.

MY NATIVE LAND.

Tune, "Maryland, my Maryland."

America, home of the free, Native land, my native land,
Again I raise my voice for thee, Native land, my native land,
To sing thy praise in lofty song, can only to thy sons belong,
We shout for thee in chorus strong, Native land, my native land.

Of thee full many a tale is told, Native land, my native land,
How freemen fought in days of old, Native land, my native land,
Thy sons are noble, true and strong, to guard the right against the
wrong,
And bear the starry flag along, Native land, my native land.

No despot's foot shall tread thy shore, Native land, my native land,
Thou shalt be free for ever more, Native land, my native land;
For thee thy sons would freely die, to keep thy starry flag on high,
The emblem of our liberty, Native land, my native land.

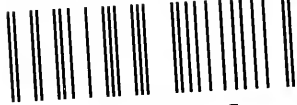


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